

to show the way to incremental change—something that is not, presto, instant democracy or fantasies that enlightened despotism will serve our interest. We can't just go on looking at the Arab world as a giant gas station, indifferent to what happens inside. Because the gas is now leaking and all around people are throwing matches."

Every day I see signs that this war of ideas is possible: It's the Arab journalist who says to me angrily of the Arab world today, "We can't even make an aspirin for our own headache," or it's Ahmad al-Baghdadi, the Kuwaiti professor, who just published a remarkable essay in Kuwait's *Al Anbaa* and Egypt's *Akhbar Al Youm* titled "Sharon Is a Terrorist—and You?"

[Ariel] Sharon was a terrorist from the very first moment of the . . . Zionist entity," wrote Baghdadi. But what about Arab-Muslim rulers? "Persecuting intellectuals in the courtrooms [of Arab countries], trials [of intellectuals] for heresy . . . all exist only in the Islamic world. Is this not terrorism? . . . Iraq alone is a never-ending story of terrorism of the state against its own citizens and neighbors. Isn't this terrorism? . . . The Palestinian Arabs were the first to invent airplane hijacking and the scaring of passengers. Isn't this terrorism?"

"Arab Muslims have no rivals in this; they are the masters of terrorism toward their citizens, and sometimes their terrorism also reaches the innocent people of the world, with the support of some of the clerics. . . .

"[Ours] is a nation whose ignorance makes the nations of the world laugh! The Islamic world and the Arab world are the only [places] in which intellectuals—whose only crime was to write—rot in prison. The Arab and Muslims claim that their religion is a religion of tolerance, but they show no tolerance for those who oppose their opinions.

". . . Now the time has come to pay the price . . . and the account is long—longer than all the beards of the Taliban gang together. The West's message to the Arab and Muslim world is clear: mend your ways or else" (translation by MEMRI).

We must fight the ground war to get bin Laden and his hardware. But Arab and Muslims must fight the war of ideas to uproot his software. The sooner we help them get on to that war, the better.

Ask the folks in Kabul.

GENERAL CONCERNS ABOUT OUR BORDERS, LAND, AIR, AND WATER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to talk a little bit tonight about our north and south borders. We have general concerns in the United States about our borders, our land, air, and water, for any number of reasons; and our challenge is how to keep our trade flowing and our traffic flowing while still meeting our security concerns.

Drug issues are a big concern in this country, illegal immigration, and other products that are either illegal to come in, like Cuban cigars, or of particular importance in regional areas such as cheese or other products. And of course the big concern that all Americans have right now is terrorism. It is of particular importance on the northern

and southern borders of the United States, where trade with Mexico and Canada have become vital to the economic systems of our nations.

My Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources of the Committee on Government Reform is conducting a series of hearings over the next few months in both the north and south borders. Our first hearings were held at the Highgate Springs, in Vermont, on the Montreal-Boston interstate corridor, and in Champlain, New York, on the Montreal-New York City corridor. In 2 weeks, we will be having a hearing in Blaine, Washington on the Vancouver-Seattle corridor.

In addition to these hearings, we have also been systematically meeting with the Coast Guard on Lake Champlain and will be in Puget Sound with the Border Patrol, with INS, with Customs and DEA. We also visit some of the lower traffic ports of entry in each of these areas. Some of these in the past have only been manned part-time with one person. There are many areas along our borders, both north and south, where you can just walk across. These are clear challenges as we try to control not only illegal drugs and immigration and products but also terrorists from entering our Nation.

With these hearings, because of the importance of working with our neighbors, we have invited participants from the parliaments as well as business representatives from Canada and plan to do the same with Mexico. As a result of our first hearings, in which Parliamentarian Denis Paradis from Quebec participated, he asked me to come to Ottawa to discuss with the numerous committees and other parliamentarians, as they enter into the final stages of their debate on anti-terrorism legislation and immigration bills what we have passed here in this House.

I returned from Ottawa a few hours ago, after spending a day and a half with our Canadian friends and our U.S. Embassy, and I would like to discuss a few of the important points tonight, and probably get a little bit into these again tomorrow.

Twenty-five percent of all trade from the United States is with Canada. To put this in perspective, the trade crossing the Ambassador Bridge between Windsor and Detroit, not all the trade that comes through Detroit, the tunnels and the other bridges, just the Ambassador Bridge alone, the trade over the Ambassador Bridge in Detroit is greater than all U.S.-Japanese trade. All the trade with U.S. and Japan does not equal what goes across one bridge in Detroit.

As Canadian Parliamentarian Susan Whalen of the Windsor Riding has pointed out to me multiple times, it is not just trade and tourism, which are big, for example, our Speaker's State of Florida, if the Canadians do not come

down to Florida, it is not clear what would happen to the tourism business. Many United States Congressmen and women represent more Canadians at this time than the Canadians themselves in their parliament do. We have a big tourism exchange. Many people retire and go back and forth with their relatives.

But we also have workers across the border in Canada and in Mexico. In Windsor, there are 1,100 nurses who daily cross to meet the needs of the Detroit hospitals and the Detroit area hospitals. What are the people in these hospitals going to do if we wall off the borders or, as is currently happening, it takes 4 hours on many days? They are not able to get to the hospitals. The hospitals do not know how to staff. They are running into these problems on borders.

Clearly, we have to figure out some different methods of how we are going to do this long term because maybe a 2-hour is tolerable, but 4 hours is pushing the extreme. We have a 30 to 50 percent reduced traffic right now. What is going to happen if the traffic comes back? How are we going to meet the economic, the tourism, the trade and the workforce movement pressures?

Now, there are real reasons why traffic has slowed down. It is not just to spite either one of us on either side. There are real concerns. In the narcotics issue alone, we have seen a rise in illegal narcotics coming across from Canada, not just Mexico. BC Bud and Quebec Gold both are very potent forms of marijuana like we have never seen before in the United States. BC Bud is very near the levels in THC of cocaine. They have brought it into Indiana. Indiana has now become an exporter of marijuana to California and around the country. They bring it in, and they plant it in our soybeans and corn.

Quebec Gold is being shipped down to New York City and is right now more higher priced because of its potency than cocaine on the streets of New York. Ecstasy is coming in predominantly from Holland and Rotterdam into Canada and down, precursors for methamphetamine labs and meth labs.

Clearly, we have to work on the narcotics issues, but both nations have other concerns as well, and the terrorism, and I will get more into how both our parliament and their parliament are trying to address these concerns and balance the needs of both commerce and terrorism.

□ 2000

O.C. SMITH, SINGER KNOWN FOR "LITTLE GREEN APPLES" DIES NOVEMBER 24, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WATSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.